

SHERSHNEV, V.A.; GINZBURG, L.V.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Behavior in the stretching of natural rubber vulcanizates with
p-tert-butylidimethylolphenol. Koll. zhur. 25 no.5:626-627 S-0
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova.

GINZBURG, L.V.; SHERSHNEV, V.A.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Interaction of 2,6-dimethylol-4-tert-butylphenol with unsaturated elastomers. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:335-337 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavлено akademikom A.A. Balandinym.

L 25264-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pe-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5002920 S/0138/65/000/001/0009/0012 34
34

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, L.V.; Shvarts, A.G.; Shershnev, V.A.; Dogadkin, B.A.

TITLE: Vulcanization of carboxylated rubber with alkylphenol-formaldehyde resin 15

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1965, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, carboxylated rubber, synthetic rubber, phenol formaldehyde resin, alkylphenol polymer, butadiene styrene rubber, methacrylate copolymer, vulcanizate crosslinking, vulcanizate mechanical property, metal oxide, thiuram, oxide filler

ABSTRACT: Vulcanization of SKA-30-1, a carboxylated 70:30 butadiene-styrene copolymer with 1.25% methacrylic acid, was studied with alkylphenol-formaldehyde resin as a vulcanizer in the presence and absence of zinc or magnesium oxides to define the effect of the metal oxides on crosslinking and on the mechanical properties and fatigue strength of vulcanizates. Vulcanizates, prepared with 8% resin and 3% magnesium or zinc oxide, without or with admixture of 2% stearic acid, 50% carbon black, KhAF 10% oil extender NP-6, 1% paraffin wax and 2% rosin, were tested for cross-linking by swelling tests and for elasticity, tensile strength, relative elongation and strength after multiple deformation. Vulcanizates with "thiuram" and vulcanizates of SKS-30ARK (modified, 70:30 butadiene-styrene, copolymerized at 5C with rosin soap emulsifier obtained under similar conditions

Card 1/2

L 25264-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002920

2

were also tested. Alkylphenol-formaldehyde resin was shown to have good activity as a curing agent of carboxylated butadiene-styrene rubber, particularly in the presence of zinc oxide. Magnesium oxide decreased the crosslinking effect. The filled and resin-cured SKS-30-1 had better physical-mechanical properties than thiuram-cured rubber and particularly higher resistance to wear and fatigue. The resin-vulcanized SKS-30-1 rubber showed also less tendency to scorching than conventional SKS-30-1 tire tread mixture and approximately equal physical-mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow fine-chemical technology institute); Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy institut shinnoy
promyshlennosti (Tire industry scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 33508-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pe-4/Pt-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AF5003828

S/0190/65/007/001/0055/0062

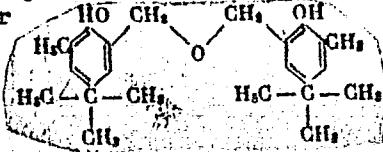
AUTHORS: Ginzburg, L. V.; Shershnev, V. A.; Pashenitsyna, V. P.; Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: Reaction of unsaturated elastomers with phenolformaldehyde derivatives
under vulcanizing conditions *BB*

SOURCE: *Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyadineniya*, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: butyl rubber, vulcanization, IR analysis/ IKS 14 IR apparatus, I 800 IR apparatus

ABSTRACT: An IR study (700-2000 cm^{-1} on an IKS-14 apparatus, 2000-4000 cm^{-1} on an I-800 apparatus) was conducted on the reaction products of unsaturated rubbers (SKD) and of butyl rubbers with 2,6-dimethylol-4-tert.-butylphenol (DMF), with and without $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The IR spectra of SKD and butyl rubber containing 12 parts (by weight) of DMF are shown graphically. To relate the structural kinetics to the consumption of ester groups, the ester



Card 1/3

L 33508-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003828

rubbers (dissolved in CCl_4). It was found that the degree of structurization could be expressed as $[N] = -3.5 \cdot 10^{16} \lg \frac{c}{0.3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$$N_0 = -2.0 \cdot 10^{16} \lg \frac{c}{0.3} \text{ cm}^{-3} \quad (\text{where } c = \text{ester group concentration, mol/l})$$

for initial DMF concentration of 12 and 6 parts by weight respectively. To show that the radical processes, which develop during structurization, end when an equilibrium degree of structurization is reached, a free radical acceptor (2-mercaptopbenzothiazole, MBT) was added to the rubbers. During the initial stages, MBT decreased the degree of structurization, but had no effect after equilibrium was reached. The addition of $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ significantly increased the vulcanization rate (at temperatures above 160°C by orders of magnitude), but no esters could be found, and the concentration of phenolic hydroxyl decreased by 50% after 15 minutes at 160°C. This indicates the possibility of chromanic structures as well as an interaction of DMF with α -methylene hydrogen from the rubber. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

Card 2/3

L 33508-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003828

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, L.V.; SHVARTS, A.G.; SHERSHNEV, V.A.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Vulcanization of carboxyl-containing rubber with alkylphenol-formaldehyde resin. Kauchuki rez. 24 no.1:9-12 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

L 56671-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pe-l/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5017844

UR/0286/65/000/011/0079/0079
678.7.028.294.044 :
547.563.3

23

B

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, L. V.; Shershnev, V. A.; Shvarts, A. G.; Dogadkin, B. A.;
Neratova, T. N.

TITLE: A method for vulcanizing rubber. Class 39, No. 171570

SOURCE: Byulleten' zobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 79

TOPIC TAGS: rubber vulcanization, vulcanization acceleration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for vulcanizing rubber using alkylphenolformaldehyde resins in the presence of accelerators of halide-containing organic substances. The vulcanization process is intensified by using 2,6-dibromodimethyl-1-4-tert-butylphenol as the halide-containing organic substance.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 78 Y

GINZBURG, L.V.; SHERSHNEV, V.A.; PSHENITSEVNA, V.P.; LOGADKIN, B.A.

Reaction of unsaturated elastomers with alkyl phenol-formaldehyde derivatives under vulcanization conditions. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.1: 55-62 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

L 24483-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6006988 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/002/0357/0360

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, L. V.; Shvarts, A. G.; Shershnev, V. A.; Neratova, T. N.

28
B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemicals Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy
institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Vulcanization of rubber with products of hydrohalogenation of phenol
dimethylo derivatives

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 357-360

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, rubber, chemical reaction kinetics, tracer study

ABSTRACT: Vulcanization of rubber with 2, 6-dibromodimethyl-4-tert-butylphenol (I) and 2, 6-dichlorodimethyl-4-tert-butylphenol (II) was investigated. It was hoped that the reactivity of I and II would prove high enough to make the use of accelerators unnecessary. Compounds I (m.p. 71°C) and II (m.p. 68°C) were synthesized by passing the corresponding hydrogen halide through a solution of 2,6-dimethylo-4-tert-butylphenol in glacial acetic acid. The kinetics of vulcanization was investigated by using labeling techniques. It was established that the process of vulcanization occurs in two stages: 1) addition, and 2) formation of cross-links.

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:54+678.41

L 24483-66

ACC NR: AP6006988

Under the temperature conditions required, the vulcanization is accompanied by evolution of hydrogen halide (60% at 140C) which serves as a "built-in" accelerator of vulcanization. Mechanistic explanations of the reactions are offered. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 equation, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 P.B

MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; FYADINA, D.D.; DROMASHKO, A.I.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.;
ROMASHKO, Yu.V.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; BERCOL'TSEVA, L.A.; VEREZUB,
L.G.; CHAYKINA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.I.; GINZBURG, L.Ya.; GOLODYUK,
L.F.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VYCHEGZHANIN, A.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Data on the study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination
against influenza in Kharkov in October 1957. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:407-
411 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(INFLUENZA, prevention & control)

L 24250-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6006918 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0313/0327

DS/MM/GS/RM

b3

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. P. (Professor)

B+1

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics of
Leningrad State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
matematiki i mekhaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Method for solution of the problem of the turbulent boundary
layer in the movement of gas mixtures /¹⁶

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. II: Teplo- i massoperenos pri
vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer.
v. 2: Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid
and gas flows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 313-327

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent boundary layer, gas flow, ideal gas

ABSTRACT: The equations for the steady state motion of a mixture of
ideal viscous gases in the boundary layer of a vane or an axisymmetric
body can be written in the form:

a) the equations of continuity

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho u_x r^y + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \rho u_y r^y = 0, \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

2

L 24250-66

ACC NR: AT6006918

where $\gamma = 0$ for the plane case, and $\gamma = 1$ for the axisymmetric case;

b) the momentum equations

$$\rho \left(v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \rho F_x; \quad (2)$$

$$- \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \rho F_y = 0; \quad (3)$$

c) the energy equation

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left(v_x \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) &= \rho (F_x v_x + F_y v_y) + \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (q_y + \tau_{xy} v_x) + \rho e; \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

d) the diffusion equation

$$\rho \left(v_x \frac{\partial t_i}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial t_i}{\partial y} \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} I_{ii} + w_i; \quad (5)$$

e) the equation of state

$$\rho = \rho \frac{R}{M} T. \quad (6)$$

Card 2/3

L 24250-66

ACC NR: AT6006918

where

$$H = \sum_i \xi_i U_i + \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v_x^2}{2} = h + \frac{v_x^2}{2};$$

$$h = \sum_i h_i \xi_i; \quad U_i = U_{i0} + \int_0^T c_{v_i} dT;$$

$$h_i = U_{i0} + \int_0^T c_{p_i} dT; \quad \frac{1}{M} = \sum_i \frac{\xi_i}{M_i},$$

$$\xi_i = \frac{\rho_i}{\rho}.$$

M_i is the molecular weight of the i-th component; ρ is the relative mass component; v_x, v_y are the components of the velocity vector; T is the temperature; h_i is the specific enthalpy of the i-th component of the mixture; F_x, F_y are the components of the mass forces; γ_{xy} is a component of the frictional stress tensor; I_i^1 is a component of the vector of the diffusional flux; c_{v_i}, c_{p_i} are the specific heat capacities of the i-th component at constant volume and constant pressure; ξ is the volumetric heat evolution; w_i is the rate of change of the i-th component due to chemical reactions. The remainder of the article consists of a mathematical solution of the above system of equations for the given case. Orig. art. has: 25 formulas.
 SUB CODE: 3/3 add SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

L 24248-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWA(1) IJP(c) MM/GS/RM

ACC NR: AT6006919 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0328/0350 54

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. P. (Professor); Kocheryzhenkov, G. V. 8+1

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics of the Leningrad State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mehaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: The turbulent boundary layer on a porous curvilinear surface 7

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. II: Teplo- i massoperenos pri vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer. v. 2: Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid and gas flows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 328-350

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent boundary layer, laminar flow

ABSTRACT: The article is a mathematical consideration of the case of a binary mixture in which there are no chemical reactions between the components. A relationship is sought between the total heat content, H , and the relative mass concentration of the substance introduced, ξ , and the velocity v_x , in the form of polynomials of the second degree:

$$H = A_0 + A_1 v_x + A_2 v_x^2; \quad (1)$$

$$\xi = a_0 + a_1 v_x + a_2 v_x^2 \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

L 24248-66
ACC NR: AT6006919

in the turbulent core ($y > \delta_1$) and

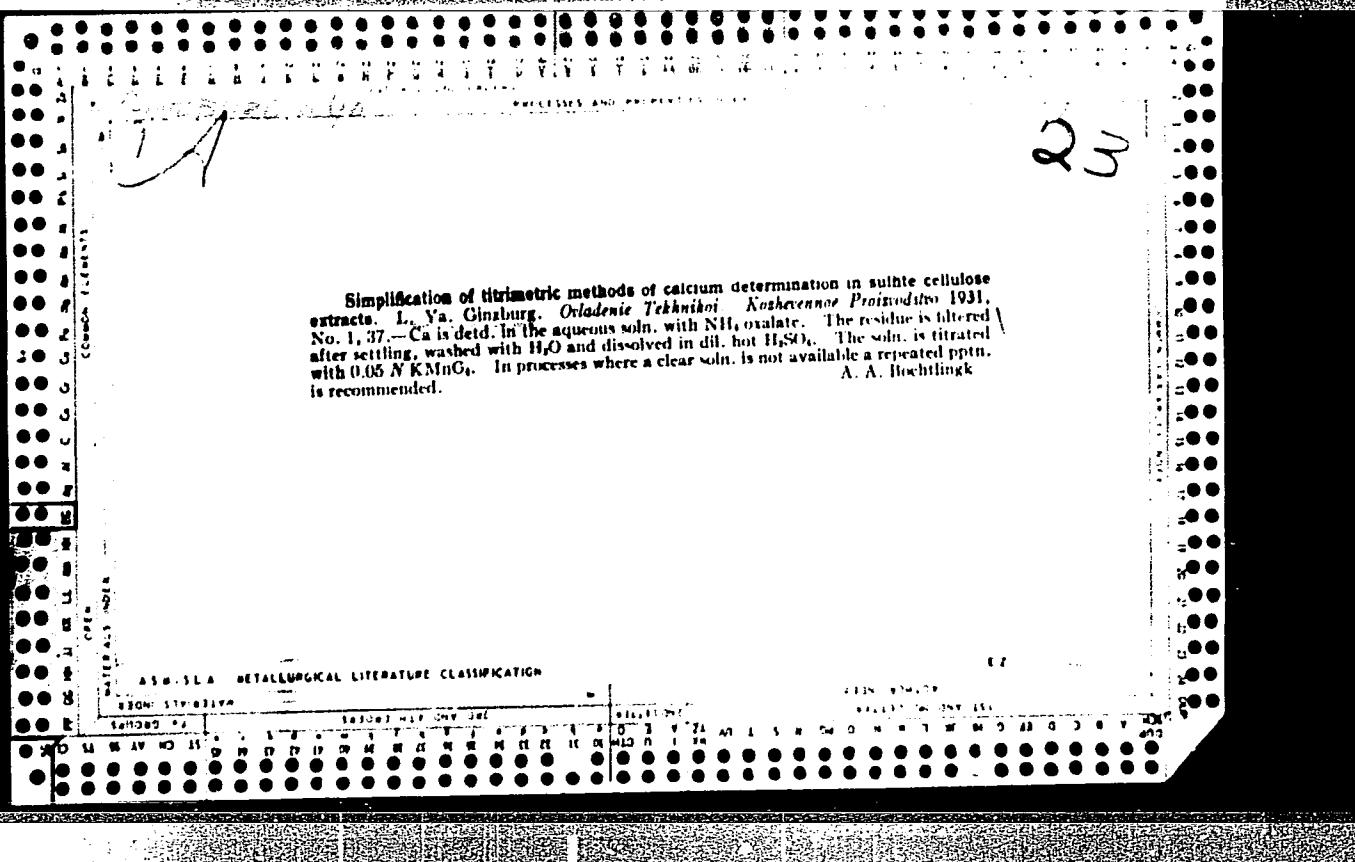
$$H = B_0 + B_1 v_x + B_2 v_x^2; \quad (3)$$

$$\xi_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 v_x + \beta_2 v_x^2 \quad (4)$$

in the laminar sublayer ($y = \delta_1$); here, δ_1 is the thickness of the laminar sublayer. Using the above conditions for H and ξ_1 at the wall ($y = 0$), at the limit of the boundary layer ($y = \delta_1$), and at the limit of the laminar sublayer ($y = \delta_1$). Using the energy and diffusion equations for determination of the coefficients, the article sets up and solves a system of equations for the case under consideration.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 009

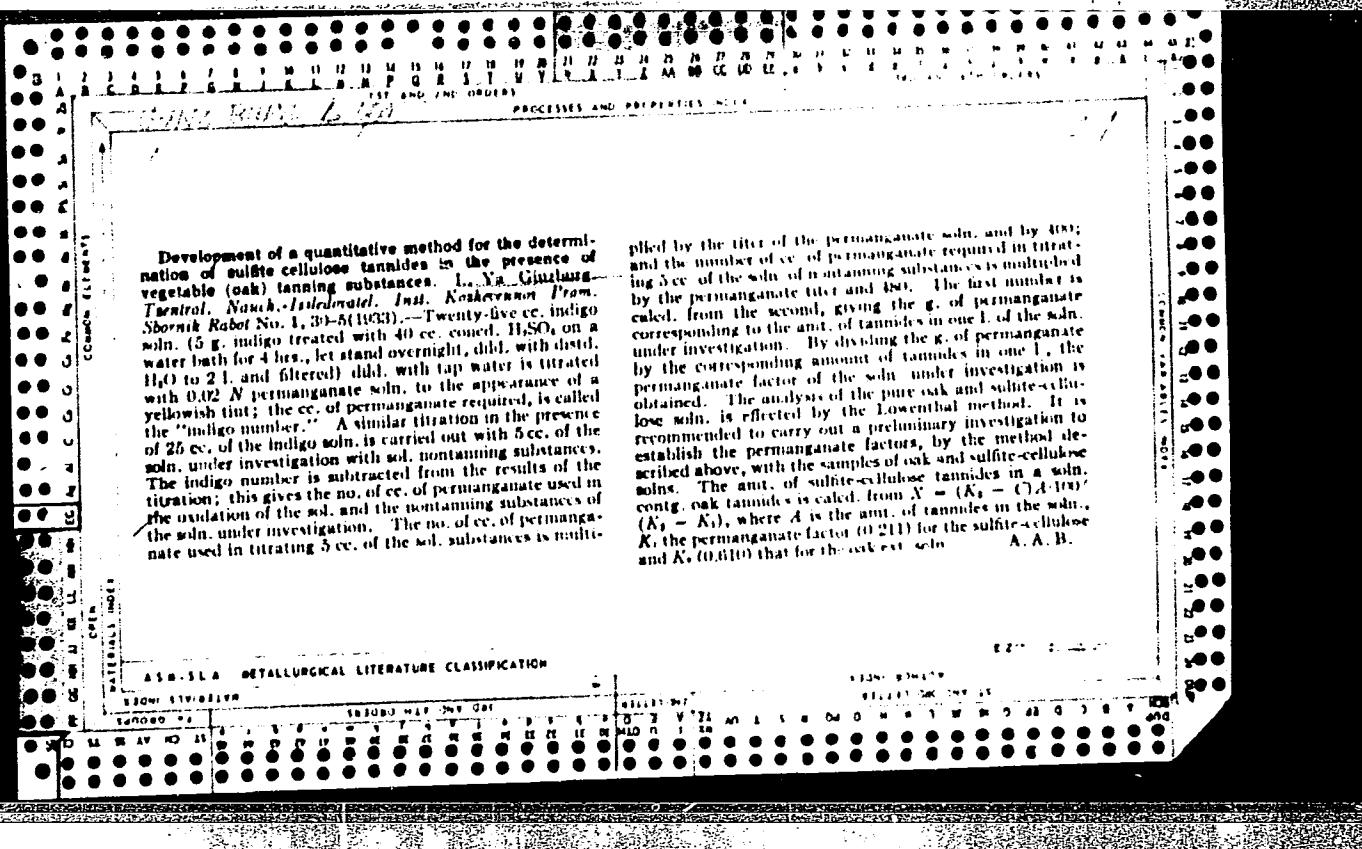
Card 2/2da

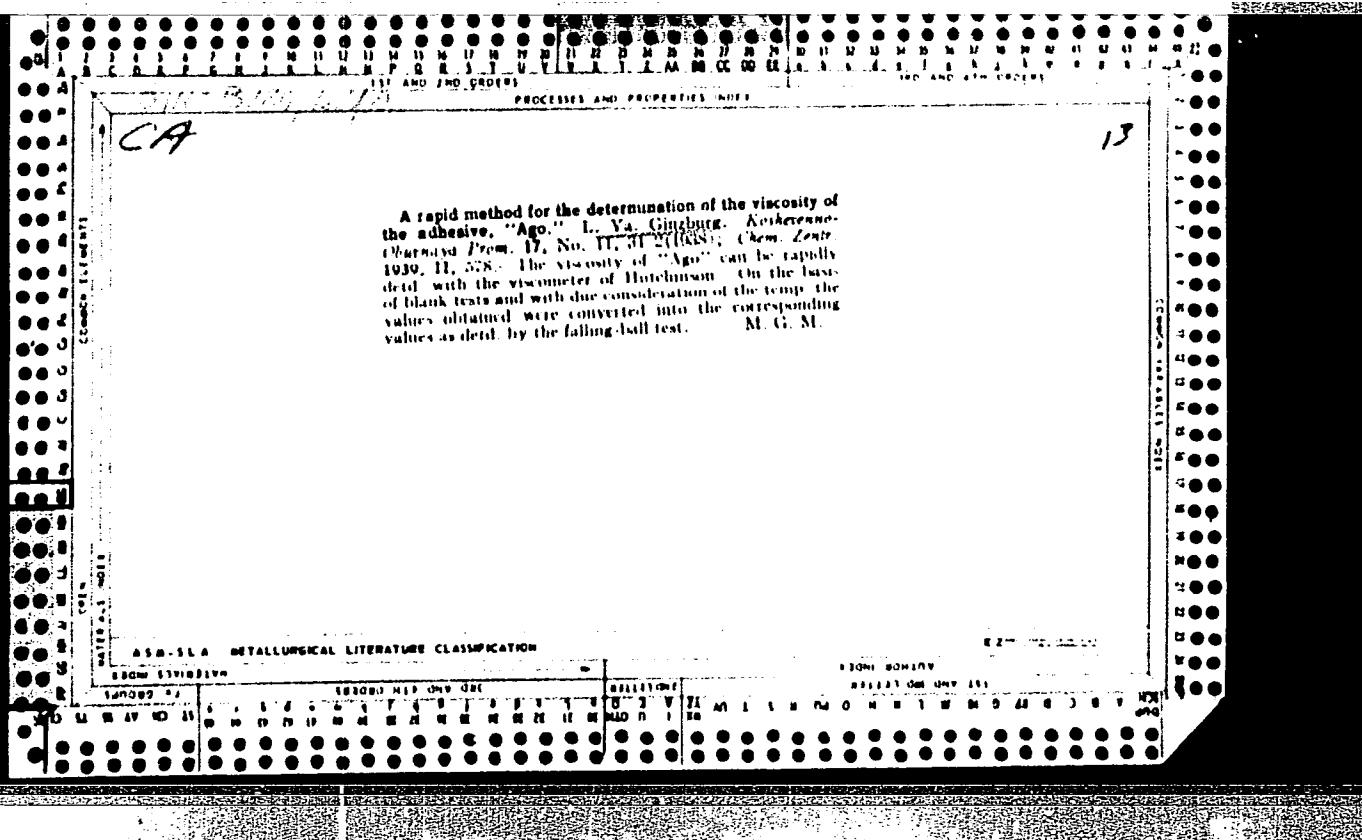


Determining sulfur and fat in leather. L. Ya. Ginzburg. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kotekemot Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 27-8. -Various methods used in detg. S and fat in leather are discussed and the following procedure is recommended: Ext. 5 g. of leather as usual in a Soxhlet app. with freshly distd. CS₂ in a tared and dried flask. Discard the CS₂ and dry the flask contg. the extn. products (S and fats) in an oven at 102-105°. If sulfated oil is present, treat the extn. products in the same flask with 30 cc. HCl (1:6) and boil under a reflux condenser until the fatty and waxy layers brighten. Sep. the fat layer from the waxy layer by shaking in a separatory funnel with ether and wash the ether layer a no. of times with distilled H₂O and pour back in the same flask. Oxidize the mixt. with strong HNO₃ (1.40 sp. gr.), heating gently; after evapg. the ether, pour the contents into a beaker, neutralize with NH₄OH, boil until ammonia is removed, filter and ppt. with BaCl₂. Recalc. the results on the leather and calc. the amt. of fat by subtracting from the total weight of S and fat. A. A. Bochtingk

Leather substitute. L. Ya. Gimburg and D. N. Zakarov. *Otdelenie Tekhnicheskogo Koshebornoego Proizvodstva* 1932, No. 4, 38-6.—A leather substitute for lining boots was prep'd. from serge, flax, cotton cloth and sack cloth by (a) immersion for 2 min. to 20 sec. in a 50-53% H₂S₂O₈ soln. of H₂SO₄, washing with H₂O till neutral, treating with

1% soln. of NH₃, washing till neutral, drying, impregnating with a soln. of drying oil in turpentine and gasoline, and drying in the air, (b) immersing in ZnCl₂ soln. for 3-10 min., washing with H₂O, neutralizing with 1% NH₃ soln. and washing till neutral and treating further as in (a). Meteering with 18% NaOH soln. for 1 hr., whereby alkyl cellulose is produced, treating with CS₂ in a hermetically sealed container until a yellowish tint is produced, till cellulose xanthate is formed, immersing in water for 5 min., treating with dil. H₂SO₄ (the regenerated cellulose fills the spaces between the threads making it more resistant and dense), washing with H₂O, washing with a dil. NH₄OH, washing with H₂O till neutral, drying, impregnating with a soln. of drying oil in turpentine, and drying in air. The results obtained in various tests are tabulated
V. V. Hochthugk





PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS INDEX

A rapid method for the determination of the viscosity of "Ago" glue. I. Ya. Ginzburg, Korchagin-Obukhovskii Prom. N. S. S. R. R. 2, 34 (1930). Chem. Zentr. 1930, II, 3300; cf. C. A. 35, 3350. A diagram is given for the conversion of viscosity values for Ago glue determined with the viscometer of Hutchinson to values which would be obtained by the falling-sphere method. Another diagram shows the viscosity-temp. relationship for this glue. Thus a simple method is offered by which viscosity values determined by the Hutchinson method can be converted into values corresponding to the falling-sphere method for any desired temp. M. G. Moore

13

CLASSICAL SURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051673C

Casein adhesive and its application to cardboard backstays. L. Ya. Ginzburg. Kosherensko-Chernyi Prum. S. N. S. R. No. 1, 14-17(1940).—Casein adhesive cements the cardboard backstays much more strongly than flour or dextrin pastes. The viscosity of the casein adhesive changes with time, particularly within the first 0-8 hrs. Adhesive prepnd. with NH_3 has an increasing viscosity, while that prepnd. with NaHCO_3 has a lowered viscosity. The regular change of the viscosity with the temp. is expressed by $\log \eta_t = \log \eta_0 + (t_s - t) \log K$, where K is the coeff. of the change of the viscosity with temp.

A. A. Bochtingk

13

ASB-LSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDITION 1980 EDITION 1980 MAY ONLY ONE

COLLECTIONS

EDITION 1980 EDITION 1980 MAY ONLY ONE

COLLECTIONS

Formulas for black, brown and light sole dyes. L. V. Cunzburg, Tschentl., Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kuchin-eho-Obratn. Prom., Sbornik Rabot No. 13, 253 (1910).

A permanent sole dye is prep'd. with a wax content of not over 5%. A black dye of satisfactory covering power is prep'd. on the basis of a 20% wax emulsion and 10% soln. of nigrosine. A deep black color is obtained with alk. soln. (20% alkali on the wt. of nigrosine). As brown dyes different colors are used for various methods of polishing. The light sole dyes are prep'd. from white pigments, which have a much lower covering power than the above dyes. The following materials are in use: ZnO, lithopone and TiO₂. A. A. Bochtingk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051673C

*Editorial Note, L.Y.**30**CA*

Rheological and adhesive properties of rubber solutions as functions of the degree of mastication of the rubber. M. P. Volarovich and L. Ya. Gluzburg. *Kolloid. Zhar.* 14, [N. 1] 25-7 (1932). - Smoked-sheets having plasticity index $K = 0.20$ (I) was masticated to $K = 0.30$ (II), 0.50 (III), 0.60 (IV), and 0.75 (V). For the 1st 3 samples, 11% solns. in gasoline had viscosity (η) of 1040, 655, and 39 poises, yield stresses (γ') of 90, 60, and 0 dynes/sq. cm., and adhesive joint strengths (J) of 1.7, 1.5, and 0.7 kg./cm. at 20°. Eight % solns. of I, II, and III had η values of 384, 224, and 7, and J values of 1.6, 1.3, and 0. III had a measurable γ' in 10% soln.; in 30% solns. IV and V had no γ' ; the η values were 1130 and 81, and J values 0.55 and 0.29. The η and γ' values were measured in a rotational viscometer. J was detd. by peeling apart 2 pieces of crude fabric impregnated with the rubber soln., and then aged for 24 hrs. Between 20° and 50°, $\log(\eta/\eta_0) = k(t - t_0)$, where t is temp; and k is a const. E.g., at 20°, η of IV was 476, 236, 100, 50, and 24 in 29.3, 21.6, 21.3, 10.8, and 16.6% solns. The γ' value of I slightly decreased on temp. increase. E.g., at 50° γ' was 41, 28, 20, 19, and 12 in 11.3, 9.6, 8.7, 8, and 5.7% solns., while η was 454, 291, 214, 172, and 40. The J depends on the K of the solid more than on the concn. of the soln. Samples having no γ' value have low J values, whatever the η of the soln.
J. J. Bikerman

GINZBURG, L. Ya., VOLAROVICH, M. P.

Comparative characteristics of shoe glues. Leg. prom., 12, No 6, 1952.

6-JVZ BYR G, L. YA.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Synthetic polymers. Plastics, I-

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 610⁴

Author: Ginzburg, L. Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Elaboration of the Formula for Perchlorovinyl Adhesive

Original

Publication: Legkaya prom-st', 1954, No 1, 36-40

Abstract: To make possible a correct performance of the gluing process, so as to obtain a normal thickness of the adhesive film and meet other requirements that must be fulfilled by a perchlorovinyl adhesive, a study was made of the properties of the adhesive film produced from perchlorovinyl resin in a new mixture of solvents. On the basis of this research the following solvent formula is recommended for dissolving the resin: ethyl acetate 70%, butyl acetate 10%, gasoline 20%. Addition of butyl acetate and gasoline in the above-stated amounts lowers the viscosity of the adhesive solution.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, I. Ya., GUCEV, K. F., and VOLAROVICH, M. P.

"Viscosity, Structure and Adhesive Properties of Glue Solutions"
(Vyezhnost', strukturnye i klejashchiye svoystva kleyevkh rastvorov) from
the book Trudy of the Third All-Union Conference on Colloid Chemistry,
pp. 155-170, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956.

(Report given at above Conference, Minsk, 21-4 Dec 53)

Author: Chair of Physics of Moscow Peat Institute and Laboratory of the
Shoe Factory "Paris Commune"

GINZBURG, L.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

High-viscosity latex systems. Leg. prom. 18 no.4120-21 Ap '58.
(Latex) (MIRA 11:4)

G INZBURG, L.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Properties of glues made from MT nairit. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.9:42-
43 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Glues)

GINSBURG, L. Ye.

Year 1947

USSR/Aeronautics
Motors, Aircraft
Engines, Aircraft - Liquid Cooling

"Internal Cooling in Aviation Motors Using Special Fuels and Liquids during Rapid Consumption," V. D. Revo, L. E. Ginzburg, 10 p.

"Tekh Voz Flota" No 4

Discussion of various means of cooling airplane motors with water, methyl alcohol, a mixture of 50% alcohol and water, ethyl alcohol and benzine. Such cooling methods lead to a repression of detonation and substantial decrease of the thermal strain of the cylinders. Both of these properties make it possible to increase the pressure of the pressure feed for raising the maximum power of the motor .

FA 29T2

KOPYLOV, M., inzh.; GINZBURG, M.; ARTAMONOVA, V.; MIKULINSKIY, A.;
CHERNOV, A.; IGLIN, S.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no. 4:32-43
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy
institut (for Kopylov). 2. Starshiy inzh. po tekhnike bezopas-
nosti neftezavoda imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii
Sovetskogo Soyuza, Baku (for Ginzburg).

(Technological innovations)

GINZBURG, M..

USSR/Electronics - Radio Receivers

Card 1/1

Authors : Vasil'ev, S.; Ginzburg, M.

Title : The "Moskvich-3" Radio-Receiver

Periodical : Radio, 3, 23 - 25, Mar, 1954

Abstract : A radio-receiving set designed and constructed by the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry is described. This is a five-tube super-heterodyne set with two frequency bands (150-415 kc, and 520-1600 kc). Photographs, a circuit diagram and a list of coils used in the instrument are included.

Institution :

Submitted :

GINZBURG, M.

USSR/ Electronics - I-F filters

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 35/40

Authors : Ginzburg, M., Moscow

Title : Home-made I-F (Intermediate Frequency) filters

Periodical : Radio 10, 55-56, Oct 1954

Abstract : The method of building I-F filters at home is described. The article sets forth the successive steps in the assembly of two types of home-made I-F filters, namely: 1/ a 6-8 kc bandpass filter for use in superheterodyne receivers of class III and IV; and 2/ a special type of filter for use with any class of superheterodyne set. Detailed drawings of these filters are presented, and information on the type of circuit-coils, insulation, and other materials is given. Drawing; tables; diagrams.

Institution:

Submitted:

Ginsburg, M.

~~GINZBURG, M., kand. tekhn. nauk.~~

Achievements of the Chinese People's Republic in grain storage and processing. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.11:32-3 of cover N '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(China--Grain)

GINZBURG, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Groat milling machinery made in Japan. Muk-elev. prom. 24
no.6:31-33 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Japan—Grain milling machinery)

GINZBURG, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MEL'NIKOV, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic machine for sorting and separating groats. Muk.-elev.
prom. 25 no.6:14-16 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Grain-handling machinery) (Cereal products--Grading)

GINZBURG, M., inzh.

Rolled large-panel gypsum concrete partitions. Bud.mat.i
konstr. 2 no.1:3-6 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Krivoy Rog—Walls) (Gypsum)

PAVLOV, P. (Leningrad); GINZBURG, M. (Leningrad); KAGANOV, Ye. (Leningrad);
SEMCHENKO, A. (Leningrad)

Improving the structure of a course on the economics of socialism.
Vop. ekon. no.2:46-57 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Economics--Study and teaching) (Communism)

GRUDININ, V., rabochiy ochistnogo zabora; KAVALENKO, P. (g.Bokovoantratsit,
Luganskaya obl.); GINZBURG, M., rabochiy ochistnogo zabora

Readers' letters. Sov.shakht. 11 no.11:36 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Shakhta "Ob'yedinennaya", Chita (for Grudinin). 2. Shakhta
"Kochegarka", g. Gorlovka, Donetskaya obl. (for Ginzburg).
(Coal mines and mining)

AUTHOR:

Ginzburg, A. R.

R.D.P.-54-6-3675

TITLE:

Surface Waves on the Boundary of a Gyrotropic Medium
(Poverkhnostnyye volny na granitse gyrotropicheskogo sredy)

PUBLISHED:

Izvestia eksperimental'noi i teoricheskoi fiziki 1958.
T. 34, Nr. 6, pp. 1635-1657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper investigates the surface waves $\exp [i(hz - \omega t) + g_x]$ which propagate along the plane $x = 0$ separating the semi-infinite media 1 ($x > 0$) and 2 ($x < 0$). The medium 1 is assumed to be isotropic ($\epsilon = \epsilon_0$, $\mu = \mu_0$). The medium 2 is gyrotropic with the dielectric constant ϵ and with the magnetic permeability μ_{ik} : $\mu_{xx} = \mu_{zz} = \mu_1$; $\mu_{yy} = \mu_2$; $\mu_{xz} = \mu_{zx} = -\frac{i\mu}{2}$. The author investigates here a surface wave of the type $N(\epsilon_z \neq 0)$ in a medium with tensor character of μ_{ik} (ferrites). All results obtained in this paper are valid also for media with tensor character of ϵ_{ik} (plasma, Hall (Knoll) effect and so on); in this case it is sufficient to substitute $H, E, \epsilon, \mu, \omega$ by $B, E, \mu, \epsilon_{ik}, -\omega$. Then the author derives

Card 1/5

Surface Waves on the Boundary of a Gyrotropic Medium SOV/56-34-6-36/51

an equation for $u = -hc/\omega$ (the deceleration coefficient of the wave), using the continuity conditions for E_y and H_z at

$x = 0$:

$$\mu_0(\omega^2 - \epsilon\mu_{ik})^{1/2} + \mu_0(\omega^2 - \epsilon_0\mu_0)^{1/2} = \mu_0\Gamma, \quad \Gamma = \mu_0/\mu_1$$

This equation was investigated in a grapho-analytic manner and then some of the obtained results are discussed. In the case $\Gamma > 0$, $\mu_1 > 0$ the wave propagates only towards one side. In the case of $\epsilon_0\mu_0 / \epsilon\mu_{ik}$ the weak gyrotropy cannot outweigh the characteristic law for the isotropic boundary. As in the isotropic case, the surface wave does not propagate in the case of $\epsilon > 0$, $\mu > 0$. But when $\epsilon\mu_{ik}$ is similar to $\epsilon_0\mu_0$, there may be a one-direction wave even in the case of a weak isotropy (that means, theoretically, even in paramagnetic). For $\mu_1 < 0$, $\Gamma > 0$, $\epsilon\mu_{ik} > \mu_0$, according to the values of ϵ , μ_{ik} there are 3 possibilities: a) Both waves propagate, or b) one of them or c) neither of them. Then a surface wave in a gyroscopic plate between isotropic media is discussed. In the

Card 2/3

Surface Waves on the Boundary of a Gyrotropic Medium

In general case the conditions for the propagation of the forward and of the backward waves are different. Also a channel ($0 < x < d; \epsilon = \epsilon_0, \mu = \mu_0$) between the two gyrotropic media ($x < 0; \mu = \mu_{ik}$) and ($x > d; \mu = \tilde{\mu}_{ik}$) has analogous properties as in the above mentioned case. Also wave-guiding waves may propagate in this channel. The main way that separates the gyrotropic medium from the channel and from the air is of essential interest. So as a decelerating system. One of its advantages is the possibility to vary the acceleration coefficient in space and in time and there are no deformations.

There are 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1956

Card 3/3

30523

S/194/61/000/008/083/092
D201/D304

3.2300

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M.A.

TITLE: The double electric layer at the satellite surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 8, 1961, 68-69, abstract 8 I470 (Tr. In-ta zemn.
magn. ionosfery i raspostraneniya, radiovoln. AN
SSSR, 1960, no. 17 (27), 197-202)

TEXT: When a satellite travels in the ionosphere a double electric layer forms at its surface. This layer determines the boundary conditions and influences the processes in the ionosphere perturbation. This distribution of the el. field in the double layer can be explained by three theories. The first theory assumes the thermodynamic state of equilibrium of ions inside the layer and utilizes the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution functions. The satellite potential and the electric field in its vicinity are determined in conjunction with the equation of kinetics and the Poisson equation.

X

Card 1/2

20523

S/194/61/000/008/083/092
D201/D304

X

The double electric layer...

For the region $x > R_D$ (Debye radius) the concentration of ions is linear and non-linear for $x < R_D$. At $R_D \sim 0.2$ cm the electric field reaches 300 V/cm. The second theory assumes the Boltzmann electron distribution and the I. Langmuir and D. Bohm ion distribution. According to this theory the potential decreases more rapidly than that given by linear law. The time τ_i of establishment of the double layer is determined. The third theory assumes a linear ion concentration. The rate of potential decrease is slower than that according to the first theory. The double layer is formed at any object protruding from the satellite into the ionosphere and is responsible for such processes as the formation of potential holes trapping the electrons which, when oscillating, may be accelerated to considerable velocities. The above phenomena may have a harmful effect on various satellite equipment. The effect is also considered of the earth's magnetic field on phenomena occurring inside the double layer which are responsible for the electric drift of charged particles. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

OINZBURG, M.A.

From the history of the campaign of Ukrainian trade unions in the improvement of the Soviet public health system. Vrach.delo no.10:
133-135 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, USSR.
(UKRAINE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KHURGINA, R.A.

Thermal conditions of the xanthation of alkali cellulose. Khim.
volok. no.2;60-63 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.
(Viscose)

SHIMKO, I.G.; KUVIN, A.A.; VOYTSEKHOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.;
MAKAROVA, T.P.; GAYDUKOV, K.A.; GINZBERG, M.A.; Prinimali
uchastiye: POLYAKOVA, G.V.; BEZVERSHENKO, V.I.

Introducing continuous mercerization systems in the manufac-
ture of viscose rayon. Khim. volok. no.3:61-65 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy kombinat (for Shimko, Kuvin, Voitsekhovskaya).
 2. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevossyan,
Makarova).
 3. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gaydukov,
Polyakova, Bezvershenko).
 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ginzberg).
- (Rayon) (Mercerization)

Ginzburg, M.B.
KULIYEV, M.D.; GINZBURG, M.B.

Protection of petroleum workers. Neftianik 2 no.6:27-28 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Bakinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda
im. Stalina (for Kuliyev). 2. Starshiy inzhener po tekhnike
bezopasnosti Bakinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda im. Stalina
(for Ginzburg).

(Industrial safety) (Petroleum industry--Hygienic aspects)

GINZBURG, M.B., inzh.; MARTIROSYAN, A.A., inzh.

Promote work safety for petroleum refinery workers. Bezop. truda
▼ prom. 2 no.12:27-29 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)

GIMZBURG, M.B., inzh.; MARTIROSYAN, A.A., inzh.

Depending on the voluntary activities of workers. Bezop. truda
(MIRA 16:4)
v prom. 7 no.4:16-17 Ap '63.

1. Bakinskiy ordena Lenina neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod
im. XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
(Baku—Petroleum refineries)

GINZBURG, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TSOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
STARITSKIY, P.G., inzh.

Detecting the opening of cracks. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.7:23-25 Jl
'62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Concrete--Testing)

GINZBURG, M. [B7]

"Anti-Aircraft defense of hydro-engineering buildings."

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leningrad Polytechnical Institute
im. Kalinin (LPI)

Subject: Hydroengineering building and construction

Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo, 12, 1946

GINZBURG, M.B.

AID P - 3374

Subject : USSR/Hydr Eng

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 5/16

Author : Ginzburg, M. B., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Summarizing experiences on operating hydraulic installations and field surveys

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., 6, 14-17, Je 1955

Abstract : The necessity of simultaneous surveys of installations in operation and laboratory testing of models for the settling, rise or deformations of installations is emphasized. The author contends that the possible summarization of experience is not yet achieved and makes some suggestions on improving methods of estimating future construction projects. One diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GINZBURG, M. B.

124-11-12933

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr. 11, p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M. B.

TITLE: Full-Scale Investigations on the Seepage in Hydraulic Concrete Structures.
(Naturnyye issledovaniya fil'tratsii v betonnykh gidrotehnicheskikh
sooruzheniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1956, Vol 56, pp 48-59

ABSTRACT: The paper contains generalized results of full-scale observations on the seepage of water through concrete structures performed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering on a number of major hydraulic plants throughout the USSR. It is established that in concrete structures the seepage occurs through temperature-control and structural joints, cracks in the concrete, along the steel armature, and directly through the concrete. The direct seepage through the concrete, as a rule, is insignificant and generally does not exceed 5 percent of the total water seepage.

The author divides the seepage through concrete structures into the following four types: Jet seepage, drop seepage, surface sweating, and slimy oozing; he analyzes the factors affecting the intensity of the

Card 1/2

124-11-12933

Full-Scale Investigations on the Seepage in Hydraulic Concrete Structures (continued).

seepage. Specifically, the opening of joints and cracks as a result of temperature variations is of great importance here, also the quality of the treatment of the joints during construction, as well as the quality of the laying of the concrete in general. The Author comments on the important role of drainage in the fight against seepage and shows that the lixiviation (leaching) of the concrete is not dangerous provided that the water be not chemically aggressive. Aggressive water can make this process extremely dangerous for structures; hence, he contends, it is indispensable that the lixiviation process be controlled.

In conclusion a number of useful recommendations is given to combat seepage in concrete and reinforced-concrete structures; in particular, the application of hot-rolled matrices with a periodic profile, careful treatment of joint and dowels, limited application of "greasy" cements, careful curing of concrete in blocks, diminution of the number of vertical slots, dependable performance of the water drainage system, and faithful adherence to periodic seepage observations in order that indispensable protective measures be undertaken in time.

The work is of great practical interest for any organization engaged in the design and operational phases of hydraulics engineering.
(A. A. Uginchus)

Card 2/2

SOV/112-57-9-18477

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9,
pp 55-56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M. B.

TITLE: Calculation of Counterpressure at the Base of Head Structures on
Rock Foundation (Ob uchete protivodavleniya v osnovanii napornykh sooruzheniy,
vozvodimykh na skal'nom osnovanii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 2-go nauch.-tekhn. soveshchaniya po proyektir. i str-vu
gidroelektrostantsiy, Moscow-Leningrad, 1956, pp 270-273

ABSTRACT: Examination of materials of long-time piezometric-line observations
and of drainage-monitoring holes in a gravity dam, as well as examination of
counterpressure investigation data in other countries, lead to the following con-
clusions: Provision of a cementation curtain and an extended system of con-
trolled draining permits reducing excess counterpressure down to a practically
insignificant value. The cementation curtain may deteriorate with time; for
that reason, the possibility of its restoration should be envisaged. When levels
fluctuate considerably, a controlled draining system that can be used

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-9-18477

Calculation of Counterpressure at the Base of Head Structures on Rock Foundation

periodically is recommended. Repeated pressure cementation is effective only when it is deep enough. For regular observations, it is necessary to provide a sufficient number of piezometric profiles. Recommendations regarding layout of drain holes are given. Counterpressure in a dam base having cementation and draining can be determined from an estimated epure whose area per running meter of dam length can be determined from the formula:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \{(d + 0.20b)H_v - (1.80 - d) H_n\} \quad \text{where } d \text{ is the distance from the upstream deck to the draining axis, } b \text{ is the width of the dam base, } H_v \text{ and } H_n \text{ are upstream and downstream heads.}$$

Ye.I.D.

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, Mikhail Borisovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.
nauk; MAL'TSOV, Konstantin Aleksandrovich, starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik, kant.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, Igor' Borisovich, mладший
nauchnyy sotrudnik; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Determining the intensity of back-pressure in concreting
hydraulic structures] Opredelenie velichiny protivodavleniya
v betonnoi kladke gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gos.
energ.izd-vo, 1959. 66 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratori i inzhenernykh konstruktsiy Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta hidrotekhniki im.B.Ye.Vedeneyeva
(for Mal'tsov).

(Hydraulic engineering)

GINZBURG, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOSTRELOW, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Collapse of the Malpasset Dam. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.4:53-55 Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Malpasset Dam)

GINZBURG, Mikhail Borisovich; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Full-scale studies of large hydraulic structures] Na-
turnye issledovaniia krupnykh gidrotekhnicheskikh so-
oruzhenii. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 358 p.
(MITRA 18:1)

FARAMAZOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GINZBURG, M.B., inzh.; PIRUMYAN, M.Ye.,
inzh.; TSOYREF, M.I., inzh.

Mechanization of the cutting of a high-viscosity polymer. Mekh.
i avtom. proizv. 19 no. 10:11-12 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GINZBURG, M. B.

GINZBURG, M. B.: "The significance of the central nervous system in the appearance and course of experimental dysentery intoxication." Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

GINZBURG, M.B.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol.2/6 Physiology June 58

2445. ROLE OF SULPHYDRYL GROUPS AND OF PEROXIDE COMPOUNDS IN THE
MECHANISM OF BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF IONIZING RADIATION (Russian
text) - *Ginzburg M. B., Pandre E. M. and Binus N. M.*
Ukrainian Sanit.-Chem. Inst., Kiev - BIOKHIKIJA 1957, 22/3 (467-475)

Tables 7

The ascorbic acid content of the spleen of rats is decreased by 30% 24 hr. after a
lethal dose of X-rays. Ascorbic acid content of liver and kidney is not changed.
In the presence of peroxidase the decrease is greater (max. decrease is after
48 hr.). Irradiation causes a decrease in the activity of dehydrogenases of liver,
brain, heart and muscles. The ATPase activity of myosin 96 hr. after irradiation
is decreased to 33% of the normal. The SH content of myosin and myogen is not
changed. The effect of SH poisons is greater in irradiated rats. X-rays may in-
crease the reactivity of the SH groups of the enzymatic system.

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology.
Effects of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation. T
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106887
Author : Ginzburg, M. E.; Pandre, Ye. M.; Bimis, N. M.
Institut. :
Title : The Role of Sulphydrylic Groups and Peroxide
Compounds in the Mechanism of the Biological Effect
of Ionizing Radiation.
Orig. Pub. : Biokhimiya, 1957, 22, No 3, 467-475

Abstract : Rats were subjected to X-ray irradiations of
lethal 800-1200 r doses. After 24 hours, the
amount of ascorbic acid (I) decreased in the
spleen by 30 percent; but it remained unchanged
in the liver and in the kidneys. In the pre-
sence of peroxidase, the content of I decreased
considerably. The maximal reduction of the I
content occurred 2 days after irradiation. With-
in the first 24 hours after irradiation, a de-
crease of dehydrogenase activity of liver,

Card: 1/2

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology.
Effects of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation. T
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106887
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : (cont) brain, heart, and muscles was observed. The dehy-
drogenases of the liver and of the brain proved
to be most sensitive to irradiation. After a
period of 24 and 48 hours, an increase of ca-
thepepsin was noted in the liver. After 96 hours,
ATP [adenosine triphosphate] activity of myosin
decreased by 33 percent. The number of SH-groups
in muscle proteins of myosin and myogen remained
unchanged. The sensitivity to thiolic dehydroge-

Card: 2/3

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. Effects of Physical
Abs. Jour : Factors. Ionizing Radiation,
Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105887
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract :
Cont'd : base poisons of some tissues became sharply increased in irradiated rats. Under the influence of irradiation, peroxide compounds form in tissues and the reaction properties of the ferments of SH groups are enhanced. -- R. S. Krivchenkova

Card:

GINZBURG, M.B.

Role of the sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation of the intestine
in the development of dysenteric intoxication in puppies. *Pediatriia*
37 no.10:38-42 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - doktor biolog.nauk
A.A. Titayev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (direktor - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
(SHIGELLA)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
(INTESTINES innervation)

FATEYEVA, Ye.M.; GINZBURG, M.B.; LARSKIY, E.G.; KRONSHADTSKAYA-KAREVA, B.K.

Indications of nonspecific immunity in children in chronic nutrition disorders of varying etiology. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.4:47-52 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya rannego vozrasta (zav. - prof. I.V. Tsimbler) biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.A.Titayev) i mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (rukoveditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Ye.K.Myeserova) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR.
(CHILDREN—NUTRITION) (IMMUNITY)

KALINA, V.O.; KACHOROVSKAYA, I.B.; MERKOVA, M.A.; GINZBURG, M.B.

Sequelae of radiotherapy of cancer of the larynx. *Med. rad.*
9 no.11:3-7 N '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

GINZBURG, M.G., inzh.; BIBIKOV, A.V.

Semiautomatic argon-arc welding of pipelines. Elek. sta. 33
no.4:27-29 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Pipelines--Welding)

GINZBURG, M.G.; BLYUM, E.M.; BOCHEK, M.A.

Bibliographic index. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psich. 42:
220-245 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 23310-66 EXP(m)/EXP(t) LJP(c) D

ACC NR: AP6012480

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1168/1175

AUTHOR: Akimchenko, I. P.; Ginzburg, M. I.; Plotnikov, A. F.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Spectra and kinetics of photoconductivity of p- and n-type germanium crystals irradiated with fast electrons at 100 and 5.2K

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1168-1175

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, irradiation effect, irradiation damage

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the photoconductivity spectra of p- and n-type Ge crystals with a concentration of residual impurities not higher than $8 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, irradiated with fast electrons at 100K and 5.2K. The thickness of the specimens, 0.4 mm, permitted homogeneous distribution of defects at electron energies of 1 Mev. The investigations at 5.2K were carried out in a helium cryostat. The irradiation of crystals and the investigation of photoconductivity spectra were accomplished without exposing the crystals to air after irradiation. Photoconductivity spectra were taken in the wave range from 1.5 to 15 μ on d-c and a-c current. N-type Ge with intrinsic conductivity was transformed into p-type following irradiation with an electron flux of $\sim 10^{15} \text{ el/cm}^2$ and higher at 100K. Defects of the same nature were introduced into transformed n- as well as p-type material, causing

Card 1/2

L 23310-66

ACC NR: AP6012480

$E_v + 0.36$, $E_v + 0.42$, and $E_v + 0.62$ ev levels to appear. Irradiation at 5.2K introduced defects into n- and p-type crystals, leading to the appearance of $E_v + 0.22$, $E_v + 0.36$, $E_v + 0.42$, and $E_v + 0.62$ ev levels. The cross sections of hole capture for $E_v + 0.22$, $E_v + 0.36$, and $E_v + 0.42$ levels were 3×10^{-14} , 2.5×10^{-15} , and $8 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$, respectively. The comparison of δ_p for the $E_v + 0.36$ and $E_v + 0.42$ ev levels obtained at 100 and 5.2K shows that when temperature decreases δ_p increases. The author thanks V. S. Vavilov for the attention given the work and for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

[JA]

4236

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2 Dr R

GINZBURG, M. L. [REDACTED]

PA 62T8

USSR/Electricity
Machinery - Electrical
Hydroelectric Installations
Mar 1948

"The Permanent Display, 'Electrical Industry of the
USSR', " M. L. Ginzburg, Eng., 7 pp

"Vest Mash" No 3

This permanent exhibition was authorized by the Council of Ministers. The Minister of Electrical Industries set up this display in the Polytechnical Museum in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Its aim is to popularize Soviet achievements in electrical machinery. Photographs of several electrical installations, such as 77,500-kw hydroelec-

62T8

USSR/Electricity (Contd.)
Mar 1948
tric generator (Dnepr), and model of 110-kw booster station.

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62T8

DINZBURG, M. I.; GOROKHOV, P.K.; GEYLER, L.B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;
SHISHKIN, S.V.; AKERMAN, D.A., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn.red.

[German-Russian electric engineering dictionary] Nemetsko-
russkii elektrotekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-
matem.lit-ry, 1959. 1066 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Electric engineering--Dictionaries)

GINZBURG, M.L.; GOROKHOV, P.K.; GEYLER, L.B., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk; SHIBIKIN, S.V.; AKKERMAN, D.A., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu.,
tekhn. red.

[German-Russian electrical engineering dictionary] Nemetzko-
russkii elektrotekhnicheskii slovar. Izd.2., stereotipnoe.
Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 1089 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Electric engineering--Dictionaries)
(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)

GINZBURG, M. M. Eng.

Synchronizing arrangement with constant angle. of lead. Elek. sta., 23, No 6,
1952.

GINZBURG, M.M., inzhener.

Synchronizer with a constant lead angle. Elek.sta. 28 no.1:91
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Electric generators)

9,3220

⁸⁰¹⁵³
S/105/60/000/05/12/028
B007/B008

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M.M., Engineer (Town of Ukhta)

TITLE: Derivation of Integral Equations for Nonlinear Circuits Using the Operational-calculus Method

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 5, pp. 54-58

TEXT: The possibility of a simplification of the solutions of nonlinear problems is investigated here. The solution of such problems can be facilitated if the arithmetic operations are related only to the nonlinear part of the problem. It is shown that, if necessary, each linear element can be regarded as consisting of two elements, a linear and a nonlinear one. A certain circuit consisting of linear and nonlinear elements is thus investigated here in a circuit scheme with several circuits. After deduction of the potential drop at the nonlinear elements of the circuit investigated, the sum of the emf is represented here in the form of a certain voltage, acting on the linear part of the circuit. The nonlinearity of the problem is thus coordinated to the nonlinear dependence of this voltage on the current. On the other hand, the linear part

Card 1/3

Derivation of Integral Equations for Nonlinear Circuits S/105/60/000/05/12/028
Using the Operational-calculus Method

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B007/B008

of the problem is segregated, the methods for the computation of linear circuits being applicable to this part. The operational-calculus method can be used for the solution of the problem formulated in this way. The picture of the voltage acting on the linear part of the circuit is obtained in this case as the difference between the nominal emf and the potential drop at the nonlinear elements. The emf is obtained as a known function of the parameter p , since this function is a given time function. The potential drop at the nonlinear elements is an unknown function of the parameter p , since this function depends on the mode of operation required, and the time dependence of this potential drop is therefore unknown at the beginning of the solution of the problem. This function is written down only conditionally. It is shown here that the solution of nonlinear problems can be traced to the solution of an integral equation. The linear part of this integral equation determines the known time function, while the nonlinear parts of the characteristic only are under the integral. The integral equation obtained can be solved with the aid of the known mathematical methods. The method given here can be used for solving various nonlinear problems. The possibility of an application for the computation of a stabilized mode of operation of a valve generator and of the dynamic stability of a system with 3 generator stations is defined here with the aid of 2 examples.

Card 2/3

Derivation of Integral Equations for Nonlinear Circuits S/105/60/000/05/12/028
Using the Operational-calculus Method B007/B008

The book by P.S. Zhdanov (Ref. 2) is mentioned here. There are 1 figure and
2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958

80153

Card 3/3

4

GINZBURG, M. M.

ANDON'YEV, V.L.; BAUM, V.A.; BAUMGARTEN, N.K.; BEREZIN, V.D.; BIRYUKOV, I.K.;
BIRYUKOV, S.M.; BLOKHIN, S.I.; BOROVAY, G.A.; BULAV, M.Z.; BURAKOV,
N.A.; VERTSAYZER, B.A.; VOVK, G.M.; VORMAN, B.A.; VOSHCHININ, A.P.;
GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GENKIN, Ye.M.; GIL'DENBLAT,
Ya.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GINZBURG, M.M.; GLEBOV, P.S.; GODES, E.G.;
GORBACHEV, V.N.; GRZHIB, B.V.; GRIKULOV, L.F., kand. s.-kh. nauk;
GRODZINSKAYA, I.Ya.; DANILOV, A.G.; DMITRIYEV, I.G.; DMITRIYENKO,
Yu.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, D.D.; DUBININ, L.G.; DUNDUKOV, M.D.; ZHOLIK,
A.P.; ZENKOVICH, D.K.; ZIMAREV, Ye.V.; ZIMASKOV, S.V.; ZUBRIK, K.M.;
KARANOV, I.P.; KNYAZEV, S.N.; KOLMAGAYEV, N.M.; KOMAROVSKIY, V.T.;
KOSENKO, V.P.; KORENSTOV, D.V.; KOSTROV, I.N.; KOTLYARSKIY, D.M.;
KRIVSKIY, M.N.; KUZNITSOV, A.Ya.; LAGAR'KOV, N.I.; LGALOV, V.G.;
LIKHACHEV, V.P.; LOGUNOV, P.I.; MATSKOVICH, K.F.; MEL'NICHENKO,
K.I.; MENDLEVICH, I.R.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MUSIYeva, R.N.; NATANSON, A.V.; NIKITIN, M.V.; OVES, I.S.;
OGUL'NIK, G.R.; OSIPOV, A.D.; OSMER, N.A.; PETROV, V.I.; PERYSHKIN,
G.A., prof.; P'YANKOVA, Ye.V.; RAPOORT, Ya.D.; REMEZOV, N.P.;
ROZANOV, M.P., kand. biol. nauk; ROCHEGOV, A.G.; RUBINCHIK, A.M.;
RYBACHEVSKIY, V.S.; SADCHIKOV, A.V.; SEMENTSOV, V.A.; SIDENKO, P.M.;
SINYAVSKAYA, V.T.; SITAROVA, M.N.; SOSNOVIKOV, K.S.; STAVITSKIY,
Ye.A.; STOLYAROV, B.P. [deceased]; SUDZILOVSKIY, A.O.; SYRTSOVA,
Ye.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIPPSKIY, V.P.; KHALTURIN, A.D.;
TSISHEVSKIY, P.M.; CHERKASOV, M.I.; CHERNYSHEV, A.A.; CHUSOVITIN,
N.A.; SHESTOPAL, A.O.; SHKHTER, P.A.; SHISHKO, G.A.; SHCHERBINA,
I.N.; ENGEL', F.F.; YAKOBSON, A.G.; YAKUBOV, P.A., ARKHANGEL'SKIY,

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued) Card 2.

Ye.A., retsenzent, red.; AKHUTIN, A.N., retsenzent, red.; BALASHOV,
Yu.S., retsenzent, red.; BARABANOV, V.A., retsenzent, red.; BATUNIN,
P.D., retsenzent, red.; BORODIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent,
red.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.;
GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GUBIN, M.F.,
retsenzent, red.; GUDAYEV, I.N., retsenzent, red.; YERMOLOV, A.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; KARAULOV, B.F., retsenzent,
red.; KRITSKIY, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; LIKIN,
V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUKIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUSKIN, Z.D.,
retsenzent, red.; MATRIROSOV, A.Kh., retsenzent, red.; MENDELEYEV,
D.M., retsenzent, red.; MENKEL', M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent,
red.; OBRIZZKOV, S.S., retsenzent, red.; PETRASHEN', P.N., retsenzent,
red.; POLYAKOV, L.M., retsenzent, red.; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., retsenzent,
red.; RYABCHIKOV, Ye.I., retsenzent, red.; STASENKOVA, N.G., retsen-
zent, red.; TAKANAYEV, P.F., retsenzent, red.; TARANOVSKIY, S.V.,
prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; TIZDEL', R.R., retsen-
zent, red.; FEDOROV, Ye.M., retsenzent, red.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N.,
retsenzent, red.; SHMAKOV, M.I., retsenzent, red.; ZHUK, S.Ya.
[deceased], akademik, glavnnyy red.; RUSSO, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; FILIMONOV, N.A., red.; VOLKOV, L.N., red.; GRISHIN, M.M., red.;
ZHURIN, V.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTROV, I.N., red.;
LIKACHEV, V.P., red.; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; RAZIN,
N.V., red.; SOBOLEV, V.P., red.; FERINGER, B.P., red.; FREYGOFER,

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued) Card 3.

Ye.F., red.; TSYPIAKOV, V.D. [deceased], red.; KORABLINOV, P.N.,
tekhn. red.; GMINKIN, Ye.M., tekhn. red.; KACHEROVSKIY, N.V., tekhn.
red.

[Volga-Don; technical account of the construction of the V.I. Lenin
Volga-Don Navigation Canal, the TSimlyansk Hydroelectric Center,
and irrigation systems] Volgo-Don; tekhnicheskii otchet o stroitel'-
stve Volgo-Donskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I. Lenina, TSim-
lyanskogo gidrouzla i orositel'nykh sooruzhenii, 1949-1952; v piati
tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo. Vol.1. [General structural
descriptions] Obshchee opisanie sooruzhenii. Glav. red. S.IA. Zhuk.
Red. toma M.M. Grishin. 1957. 319 p. Vol.2. [Organization of con-
struction. Specialized operations in hydraulic engineering] Orga-
nizatsiya stroitel'stva. Spetsial'nye gidrotekhnicheskie raboty.

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued) Card 4.

Glav. red. S.IA. Zhuk. Red. toma I.N. Kostrov. 1958. 319 p.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1923- . U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantsii. Byuro
tekhnicheskogo otcheta o stroitel'stve Volgo-Dona. 2. Chlen-kor-
respondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Akhutin). 3. Deystvitel'nyy
chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Grishin,
Razin).

(Volga Don Canal--Hydraulic engineering)

GINZBURG, M. M.; YEL'PIN, I. Ye.

Proteins

Polarographic study of salivary proteins of the parotid gland in alveolar pyorrhea.
Stomatologija no. 1, 1952.

2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051673

GINZBURG, M.M.

GINZBURG, M.M. (Leningrad)

On the article by L. E. Gurtovoi i V.M.Sizova on "Immediate and
late results of the classic cesarean section." Akush. i gin. no.3:
70 My-Je '55.
(CESAREAN SECTION) (GURVOTOI, L.E.) (SIZOVA, V.N.)
(MLRA 8:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051673C

GINZBURG, M. M.; NIKOLAYEVA, A. I.

Abdominal cesarean section as revealed by data of the Professor
Snigirev Maternity Home. Akush. i gin. no. 3:50-53 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma imeni prof. Snegireva (glavnnyy vrach A. A.
Dodor; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M. A. Petrov-Maslakov),
Leningrad.

(CESAREAN SECTION)

GINZBURG, M.M., inzh. (g. Ukhta)

Solution of integral equations for nonlinear networks derived
by the use of an operator method, Elektrichestvo no.12:28-33
D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric networks)

GINZBURG, M. N.

Ginzburg, M. N. - "Still birth fertility from 2,000 grams and over in weight,"
Collection dedicated to the Maternity Hospital im. Snegireva on its 175th anniversary,
Leningrad, 1949, p. 221-26

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

GINZBURG, M.P. (g.Voronezh)

Our suggestions. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no. 7:30-31 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

GINSBURG, M. Ya.

Electric modeling of nonlinear equations for nonstationary gas motion and evaluating the accuracy of linearization methods.
Gas, prom. 7 no.6:35-39 '62. (MRA 17:6)

GINZBURG, M.Ya.

Problem of optimization of the control of petroleum refining processes. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.10:42-48 O '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v neftyanoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

GINZBURG, M.Ya.

Foreign experience in the automatic processing of information
in remote-control enterprises of the petroleum industry.
Neft. khoz. 42 no. 3;66-70 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

GINZBURG, M.Ya.; CHUPRYNIN, B.Ye.

Device for recording the θ angle of synchronous machines. Trudy
MININ AN Azerb. SSR 13:117-122 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Electric motors, Synchronous)

93280

25756
S/024/61/000/001/010/014
E061/E128

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, M.Ya., and Shpakov, V.L. (Sumgait)
TITLE: A Contribution to the Problem of the Construction of
Electronic Delay Circuits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1961, No. 1, pp.164-165

TEXT: An electronic circuit giving a pure time delay, which
can be simply varied, is described. The circuit uses operational
amplifiers and is designed to utilize the full permissible range
of amplifier voltages. The circuit is shown in the diagram. The
circuit parameters are given by:

$$K_{11} = \frac{i}{R_{11}C_1} = \frac{12}{C_{21}C_{31}\tau}; \quad K_{12} = \frac{1}{R_{12}C_1} = \frac{72}{C_{41}C_{21}\tau}$$

$$K_{13} = \frac{1}{R_{13}C_1} = 6\tau^{-1}; \quad K_{21} = \frac{1}{R_{21}C_2} = C_{21}\tau^{-1}$$

Card 1/3

25756

S/024/61/000/001/010/014
E061/E128

A Contribution to the Problem of the Construction of Electronic
Delay Circuits

$$K_{22} = \frac{1}{R_{22}C_2} = \frac{12}{C_{41}\tau}; \quad K_{31} = \frac{R_{oc3}}{R_{31}} = C_{31} \leq 1$$

$$K_{41} = \frac{R_{oc4}}{R_{41}} = C_{41} \geq 2; \quad K_{42} = \frac{R_{oc4}}{R_{42}} = 1$$

$$C_{21} \geq \frac{24}{C_{41}}$$

τ is the delay time; the K terms denote gains; C_{41} , C_{31} , C_{21} are constants. The highest pulsation in the frequency spectrum of the input must be less than π/τ . The circuit represents a convenient method of simulating systems in which the delay time is a function of other variables.

There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1960

Card 2/3

GINZBURG, M.Ya.

Calculating devices for the automatic determination of the complex
parameters of processes with fluidized bed. Khim. i tekhn. topl.
i masel. 6 no.10:33-37 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Neftekhimavtomat.
(Fluidization) (Automatic control)